

ticket.) The Administration ticket was considerably in the minority. The Whig and Independent tickets agreed in regard to four of the candidates, and in regard to the other four differed. The first four were consequently chosen on the first day, and of these were the persons known to be opposed to the present law. None others were elected on the first day. The regular whigs finding that they could not elect any more of their party except by combination with the temperance (I dependent) whigs, entered into that combination, as such, and thus, on the second day, succeeded in electing those four of the delegation who are in favor of the existing law. Thus the vote of the town on the second day was given for temperance men, avowedly such, universally known to be such, and voted for as such. The whigs, who are considerably the majority, preferred to elect a ticket thus equally divided upon the temperance question rather than suffer four democrats to be elected, by means of their division on the license law.

Without saying a word here, in regard to the consistency of either of the whig subdivisions, or the honesty of the temperance party who thus voted for a half and half ticket, I will merely add, that the town, having thus voluntarily chosen four known temperance men, as temperance men, and four other known to entertain opposite notions,—having thus selected and adopted these individuals upon the compact between the temperance party and their opponents,—cannot now escape from this agreement, this compact, except by a gross breach of faith.

I do not wish to censure the petitioners, or any member of the late town meeting; but to my mind it is clear that the town, as such, is under pledge, and has no right to issue instructions which run counter to the opinions of a portion of the delegation, after having elected that portion upon the express ground of their entertaining those opinions.

The members who carried the vote at the late town meeting, probably, voted against these four temperance men, —and perhaps are not therefore justly chargeable with wrong-doing, or breach of faith. But the town being pledged, no act of the town which violates that pledge, can be either right, honest, valid or obligatory upon the Representatives.

It is my wish to say more hereafter upon this general subject, particularly in regard to the conduct of the temperance people in R., but as to the instruction of our delegates, "j'm satis."

Mr Jones's new play is a very clever production in the Victor Hugo style. The plot of the piece is founded upon the St. Bartholomew Massacre in 1572. The events of those times, and the remarkable personages who figured in them, afford ample materials for volumes of historical dramas. The cunning intrigues and treachery of Catherine de Medicis—the youthful imbecility of Charles IX.—the bold and powerful Guises—the death of Condé—the daring chivalry of Coligny—his assassination—the miraculous escape of Condé—in short, plots—counter plots—rebellions—massacres—battles, and all the elements of tragedy exist in profusion in the records of those days of blood and crime. Mr Jones, however, in "The Carpenter of Rouen," has scarcely touched upon any of them except the great event of the general massacre. The Carpenter Marteau's wife fell among the victims of that day, whereupon he swore vengeance against a certain Catholic duke—De Saubigne—and made a gibbet and a coffin for the Duke's special use; his efforts to have these appropriated to the purposes for which he originally designed them, and in which he is finally successful, form the main point of the play. The trial of Antoine Bellard's fidelity—a young nobleman who joins a band of conspirators—at the close of the second part, is very imposing, and discovers much dramatic ingenuity; the finale of the last scene in the fourth part, when the Convent is struck by lightning, and the Duke de Saubigne is seen swinging upon a gibbet amid the general conflagration, is, also, thrillingly imposing. Mr Smith plays Marteau with great propriety and power—his conception of the character is excellent, and his portrayal of it presents one of those admirable specimens of melo-dramatic acting which he is capable of giving "when the humor is on," and which never fails to enlist the utmost attention of the audience. Mr Crane, as Bellard, acts well—his figure is good—manner correct—carriage gentlemanly—fitting his supposed rank. Mr J. Adams—De Saubigne—is too fond of gesticulation—a movement of his arms, hands, or body, accompanies every word he utters. Nykin La Lippe is rather too silly a boy to be laughed at; Mr Jones deserves much credit for assuming Nykin himself, instead of putting the burden upon any one else. The boy's wit requires furnishing. Mr Ayling improves fast—he did the Magistrate like a Judge—Mr Saunders, too, deserves a word of commendation for Maroine. The female characters are so slight that they scarcely seem to belong to the piece. Mrs Anderson's Madelon, (the Carpenter's daughter) was a lady-like performance. Mrs Smith, whose arch smile and winking nœuds are enough to disturb a sterner philosophy than ours, did the best she could with Juile—indeed, all the parts were well performed; the piece is presented under very favorable auspices—is creditable to its author, and we hope will prove profitable to the manager.

Richard Crawford was choked to death while eating his supper at his boarding house in New York on Friday night. His fellow boarders at the table were alarmed by a gurgling in his throat, when they immediately cut his cravat, and employed other means to relieve him, all of which proved ineffectual, for he died in five minutes after the attack.

Whoever knew that "The Old Nick" was a poet? Such is the fact, however, and some of his rhymes may be seen by referring to our First Page. To be plain, we received from Philadelphia, a few days since, a very neatly printed little periodical called "The Old Nick," filled with humorous prose and verse, from the latter of which we copy the address to Miss Tree.

Fashionable Affray.—Two negroes in Philadelphia, armed with pistols and knives, had a quarrel on Monday, in which both fired, and both charges took effect. Unfortunately, the pistols were loaded with shot, and they did not kill each other.

A black scoundrel attempted a most audacious outrage upon a white woman in New York, on Monday last, but, fortunately, she escaped his violence.

Miss Tree's success continues unabated at Philadelphia. The Philadelphians are far better judges of acting than the New Yorkers, and the Bostonians than either.

Harman Crapsey was thrown from a gig by the falling of his horse in New York on Saturday last, and instantly killed.

Dr Williams has been tried at Washington upon the charge of quackery alleged against him by the Medical Faculty there, and acquitted.

Sandy Welch appeared at the Bowery as he had been told his story—made his speech—won a \$100, and was tremendously applauded.

The Charleston, South Carolina, Courier has come out in a splendid new dress. It is an ably conducted Journal.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.
Monday, Jan. 9, 1837.—"Behold now great a matter a little fire kindled!" was an exclamation of a wise man, and we constantly see it verified.

Take the above as my text, and the following as my sermon.
On the call for petitions from the several States, Mr. Adams, of Mass., presented a petition "signed by 150 women, wives and daughters of his constituents," for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Glascock moved that the petition be not received. Mr. Adams, of course, defended his motion with a speech on the illegality of the suppression of petitions, and hoped that whatever might be done concerning the prayer, the petition would be received. He was followed by Mr. Glascock, who explained his reasons for the motion he had made; talked of the females being improperly influenced by men; he wished his motion to be tried, that those who believed with him, although in a minority, might be permitted to record their votes against this unbecoming interference.

Mr. Parks, of Me., moved that the question of reception be laid on the table.

Decided to dispose of it thus, says 69.
Mr. Adams rose in his place and declared that, as nothing was done with the petition, he would call it on every day until decided, as long as he should be permitted the liberty of speech. Mr. A. then presented another, "signed by 228 women, wives and daughters of his constituents," (from S. Weymouth,) which he said he would read as a part of his speech. He was thus proceeding when Mr. Pinckney, of S. C. called him to order. The Speaker decided it to be perfectly in order, and was proceeding, when Mr. Chambers, of Ky., rose and demanded of the Speaker whether he was in order under the 45th rule. The Speaker examined and decided that it was not in order for a member to read a petition.

Mr. A. appealed from this and required the decision in writing. The chair explained, read from Jefferson's Manual, and declared that the measure of Mr. A. was an evasion of the 45th rule.

This brought on considerable discussion between Messrs. Adams, Briggs, Patton and Harper, accompanied with considerable confusion.

Mr. Adams offered to compromise, and recall his appeal, if he might be permitted to read the two remaining lines of the paper, and while apparently explaining the amount of them, read them, amid a general cry of "order! order!"

Messrs. Dawson, Glascock and Mann, each, severally, attempted to speak, but were interrupted by questions of order. Mr. Glascock, determined to get a word in, says—"Will the Court? Will the Court?"—"the Court" said no—and he sat down. Mr. Mann moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and it was decided to receive, 137 yeas, 75 noes. Mr. Ames, of Ga., moved the petition be laid on the table. Passed.

Mr. Adams presented another petition signed by forty citizens of Dover, Mass.

This called up Mr. Underwood of Ky., who strenuously contended that the petition should be rejected,—that if it was harbored at all, it should be committed to the proper committee and receive their attention, if the house would act consistently.

He was followed by Mr. Reed, of Mass., who defended the right of petition for every thing and anything. Mr. Bynum, of N. C., spoke adverse to the petition, and asked if the House would receive one from boarding school misses—a set of boys—or a lot of old grannies? He went on with his speech in denunciation of the "deluded and miserable fanatics" of the North, and without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Thus has been spent a day in the House of Representatives, and a scene of greater confusion and excitement I have seldom witnessed.

Mr. Adams was unusually excited and maintained his ground with great zeal.

Mr. Glascock was very animated and zealous to give his vote not to receive such petitions.

Mr. Adams had on his table a quantity of memorials and petitions of the same nature which he will present to-morrow.

The debate on them, and the consequent disorder, will probably be avoided, by suspending the rules and adopting Mr. Pinckney's resolution, which sends the petitions to "the tomb of the Capulets."

The Supreme Court commenced its session to-day—six Judges present.

Gov. Dunlap, of Maine, communicated his message to the Legislature on the 9th inst. The Portland Argus says—

"It is a document strongly marked with good sense and sound discretion, and presents a highly satisfactory view of the condition and resources of the State. * * * The Governor, it will be perceived, announces his intention of retiring from his present station at the end of the current political year—and we hazard nothing in saying he will retire with a degree of popularity of which any individual might well be proud. He has discharged the duties of his office in a manner to secure the approbation of his friends, and command the respect of his political opponents—and he will carry with him the consciousness of having performed with dignity and ability, the duties of the responsible and honorable station to which he has been called by his fellow citizens for three successive years."

The Paris Journal of Commerce publishes a long article misrepresenting and abusing Gen. Jackson. The following extract discovers where the shoe pinches—it is "l'argent"—the cash—Monsieur has been obliged to hand over that makes him wrinkle his forehead and shrug his shoulders—he says—

"Marius, we repeat it, would discover a fellow feeling in Jackson; popular sympathy vibrates to his touch and every act of his meets with its tumultuous approbation. In other respects, and here we discover the secret of his magic influence, President Jackson has displayed ability in flattering the democratic pride of the Americans. For twenty years had the United States to no purpose claimed the payment of certain debts contracted during a period of war; Jackson took up the affair, and the money of Naples, of Portugal, and of France flowed into the coffers of America. The nations of Europe are nothing now in the eyes of Jackson's partisans but the rabble of monarchs."

Those Senators who took part in the attempt to exclude the Berkshires members from their seats, have come out at the little end of the horn, and if they be capable of feeling ashamed of anything, will hang down their heads now. All the Boston Senators present backed up the childish effort to disfranchise Berkshire—even ex-alderman Gurney, who has heretofore been a Hospitable man, was in favor of turning Dr Child and his colleague out-of-doors!

The venerable Abraham Van Vleeten, L. D., expired at his residence in Albany, on Friday evening. His death was sudden; he having passed the day in his usual health, and in the discharge of his ordinary professional and social duties. He was in the 75th year of his age. The Argus says—

"For the last fifty years, standing in the front rank of his profession, and occupying high civil stations, his reputation may be said to belong to the times, and particularly to his native city and state. For years also he has been respected and honored as the Father of the New York Bar—a patriarch not less in years than in the simplicity and dignity of his life and manners."

The lady whom Mr. Van Buren, it is said, is to lead to the altar, is a Mrs. Fitzhugh, of Virginia.

MASSACHUSETTS'S LEGISLATURE.
Thursday, Jan. 12.—A Convention was held to qualify the Councilors, and to receive the Governor's Address.

The Address is not of the usual length of similar documents, nor are its contents of much interest. Contrary to the general expectation of Governor Everett's political friends, in the Legislature, the Address does not contain anything definite upon the important topic of the Surplus Revenue; but on the contrary his suggestions in relation to its disposition are partial and vague. The whole amount to be divided among the States is stated to be \$37,000,000—of which \$1,784,231 will come to Massachusetts. In the following paragraph, Governor Everett appears to be in favor of investing a portion of the Surplus in the Western Rail Road:—

"On the 4th of April last an act was passed, authorizing a subscription to the Western Rail Road of one million of dollars. Under this subscription, two assessments of fifty thousand dollars each have been paid, during the past year, by temporary loans made for that purpose, on which the Commonwealth is now paying interest. No permanent provision has been made, to meet the call on the treasury arising from this subscription. Among the modes of disposing of the Commonwealth's share of the surplus, it will deserve consideration, whether a portion of it would not be wisely applied to redeem the faith of the State pledged by this subscription. Should this course not be adopted, an adequate provision of ways and means, for this object will require the immediate attention of the Legislature."

His excellency also says, that he "can imagine no worthier use, which can be made of a portion of this fund, than that of rendering education better, cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the mass of the community."

The Committee charged with considering the practicability and expediency of collifying the Common Law of Massachusetts, have made a unanimous Report indicating the extent to which it may be accomplished.

The laws of the Old Colony of Plymouth have been collected and published within the past year, and the Special Acts of the Commonwealth, since 1822, are in process of publication. The papers in the public archives down to the year 1700 have been arranged and bound, and a portion of them down to 1720. Such public papers filed in the State offices as were deemed useful in establishing pension claims have been transmitted to the War Department, at Washington. The Trigonometrical Survey of the State has not been completed. A Geologist has been appointed to make a Geological Survey of the public lands in Maine, the joint property of that State and Massachusetts. The same geologist was simultaneously appointed by the Government of Maine. He has entered upon the duties of his appointment, and his report is said to exhibit the interesting character of the work, and the importance of pursuing it. A revision and extension of the geological survey of Massachusetts is recommended.

Ample appropriations have been made by Congress for the defence of Boston Harbor, and \$15,000 have been appropriated for a Sea-Wall around Rainsford Island. His Excellency recommends an endeavor to obtain a re-imbursement of the sum advanced by the State for that work before Congress assumed the undertaking. He also expresses a strong hope, that a Bill, for the allowance of interest on sums advanced by the States for military services in the war of 1812, will be passed by Congress.

The Attorney General has been retained as an associate with the Council, in the case pending between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Massachusetts General Hospital; the New England Asylum for the Blind, and the State Lunatic Asylum, are reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition. An appropriation for clothing for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, is suggested. The financial condition of the State Prison is highly prosperous, and bears ample testimony to the fidelity and skill with which it is conducted. An agreement has been concluded with the Charlestown Branch Rail Road Company, for a passage across the lands of the Commonwealth, near the prison, and for its convenience. A law defining the legal consequences of violating the conditions of pardons is recommended.

The bounty to encourage the manufacture of Silk has been paid to several applicants during the past year. The difficulties in reeling silk have been overcome, and efficient machinery for spinning and weaving, has been contrived, and from some specimens, which have been exhibited to the Governor, warrant sanguine expectations of entire success in establishing the manufacture.

Under the present law, the Militia is greatly depressed, and in some respects disorganized. The military services now required are felt to be oppressive, because they are manifestly useless. The volunteer force, however, has exhibited great zeal, and displayed thorough discipline during the past year.

The attention of the Legislature is particularly called to the disputed boundary on the North East.

Respecting the amount appropriated for education, the Governor says—"Unquestioned experience elsewhere has taught, that the principle of distribution adopted by the Revised Statutes goes far to render a School Fund useless." He therefore suggests, that the apportionments shall be in the ratio of the sums raised by taxation in the towns, according to the New York plan.

The Report of the Treasurer exhibits the finances of the State in their usual prosperous condition.

The Bank Returns show a somewhat larger relative amount of specie than was on hand in 1835.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE.

On Accounts—Ward and Palmyra.
On Roads and Bridges—Childs and Turner.
On Railroads and Canals—Hudson and Chapin.
On Towns—Hastings and Adams.
On Claims—Shove and Pope.
On the Militia—Vard and Bowman.
On Parks—Whitmarsh and Sage.
On Fisheries—Marston and Kingman.
On Banks and Banking—Dorr and Joy.
On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Russell and Sprague.
On Public Lands—Fairbanks and Bacon.
On Manufactures—Fletcher and Hancock.
On Public Charitable Institutions—Childs and Greenwood.
On Prisons—Gorney and Livingston.
On the Library—Tenney, Quincy and Fairbanks.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Trial for Manslaughter.—The trial of Patrick Riley and John Stewart, for killing James McNally, in an affray, came on yesterday. There was much testimony, by highly respectable persons, to Riley's good character. He was known to be averse to fighting, and had been heard to say, when in-ulted—"I'd rather run than fight, any time." The evidence is clear, that he was sorely set by McNally, before he gave the fatal wound. One witness said of him—"He is a good fellow, and that's the whole story." His interesting daughter sits before him, behind the bar, and watches the progress of the trial with silent but intense earnestness, and has, from the day of his arrest, manifested the deepest devotion to him. Strong testimony in favor of Stewart's character was also adduced;—a gentleman, who had known him for four years, said—"He is a decent and as inoffensive a creature, as I ever knew." The verdict will probably be returned this afternoon.

The defence is conducted by Messrs. Sprague and Robins.

A Boston Correspondent of the Philadelphia Age says that "Punker Hill lies in Charlestown"—who said it didn't!

The Northampton Courier talks about the shirtless democracy! Pretty slang for a man who doesn't own a shirt of linen in the world.

Lorenzo D. Tenbroeck, died in New York last week of hydrophobia.

Melancholy Suicide at South Boston.—A much respected Englishman, named Thomas Dewhurst, in a fit of derangement, cut his throat with a razor, yesterday forenoon. About three weeks ago, a sheet-iron factory, in which Mr Dewhurst was largely interested, was destroyed by fire, together with a new house, nearly completed. This disaster depressed his spirits to such a degree as to impair his health, and finally produced decided symptoms of insanity. For more than a week past, he had been carefully watched, but on Wednesday night he crept in opening a window in his chamber, and throwing himself out. He was immediately taken up, considerably injured by the fall, and re-conveyed to his chamber. In the course of yesterday morning, while he was asleep, the attendant left the room, and before she returned he had risen from his bed, procured a razor from a drawer, and with it committed the fatal act. He has left an amiable family to lament his melancholy end.

The schr Dolphin, 36 days hence for Mobile, was fallen in with, lat 25 55, leaking very bad, and having both pumps going; was short of provisions and oil, and supplied. She intended putting into Nassau, and no doubt is entertained but she reached there, as she made the Hole-in-the-Wall same day, light house on Abaco west 15 miles.

A letter, received in this city yesterday, dated New York, Wednesday afternoon, has the following postscript: "Another shipwreck on Rockaway—the Birmingham from Liverpool."

Hackett is ready for a trade at the Tremont—he'll swap watches, fight, or do anything else, to oblige a friend. Plays Falstaff to-night.

The Lion was crammed on Wednesday night.

Gen. Gaines attended the Military Court of Inquiry, at Frederick, Md., on Saturday last, and formally protested against its proceedings, as unlawful, which protest was recorded by the Court. There came near being a row on the occasion, as the reader may judge from the following scene:—

"May it please the Court, (said Gen. Gaines, on entering.) I have been ordered to appear before you, and I have done so; and I must be allowed to say that the Court is proceeding illegally. I am a party in the trial now pending, and demand the right of cross-questioning witnesses, examining documentary evidence, &c." The Court objected, and assured General Gaines, that it differed with him in opinion on the subject, and hinted in very delicate terms the expediency of his taking a seat, and concluded by assuring him, that, as soon as the case of Gen. Scott was concluded, every facility in the prosecution of his views should be allowed him. "I came here, sir, not to ask favors," continued Gen. G., "but to demand justice." "Clear the Court," said the President.

Shortly after, General Gaines was informed that "the Court had ever desired to extend to him at the proper time the utmost latitude in the furtherance of his inquiries; but that at the present time, he would not be permitted to interfere with the business of the Court, by the introduction of irrelevant observations, and that it was hoped further suggestions on the subject would be found unnecessary."

General Gaines—"I beg leave, with due deference, to state, Mr President—"

General Macomb—"General, I repeat that you cannot be permitted to address the Court, until your case is before it."

General Gaines—"I protest formally against the course pursued by this Court—"

Gen. Macomb—"I have once more to say, General Gaines, that you cannot be allowed to interfere in any way with the progress of this trial, and a repetition of such conduct will be viewed as deliberate contempt. Pray be seated."

Gen. Gaines—"I beg your pardon, sir; standing is a custom of mine, and I ask to be gratified in this particular."

The business then proceeding, Gen. Gaines again interrupted the Court—"I feel myself, Mr President, constrained once more to protest against this lawless mode of procedure."

Gen. Macomb—"I again urge upon you, Major Gen. Gaines, the importance of complying with the desire of the Court in this matter. Your case, sir, is not before us. You have nothing to do with the matter pending, as it at present stands. You must not interrupt us."

Gen. Gaines, (in a loud voice.) "May it please the Court, I wish to be heard for a moment. I do not desire to retard its operations, but I wish to protest formally against the illegality with which it is, and has been conducted. The ninety-first article, Mr President—"

Gen. Macomb—"Gen. Gaines, submit your views to paper, and they will be considered and regarded. Do so now, or any time after the adjournment of the Court this morning will do."

Gen. Gaines—"No, sir I will do so now."

Proceedings were accordingly suspended to enable him to embody his views, at the completion of which, he commenced another address to the Court, but was again interrupted by Gen. Macomb.

Gen. Gaines—"I wish, Mr President, to convince this Court and the country that the whole tenor of its proceedings is at war with law, usage and reason, and—"

Gen. Macomb—"General you shall not be longer tolerated in these gratuitous expressions. The Court will confer with the Court!"

The crowd, with the two major generals, repaired to an anti-chamber and their awaited the second result of the arbitration.

On the re-opening, the Court announced that the protest of General Gaines should be incorporated with the proper documents. General Gaines then read his acquiescence in the decision of the President of the United States, in relation to General Macomb, and the Court adjourned.

Attempted Assassination in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Gaz. of Monday says—"We learn from a correspondent, that on Saturday evening between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate a young gentleman and his wife, when in the neighborhood of Eighth and South streets. Two black fellows were seen near a lamp in that quarter, loitering and perfecting a scheme for an attack. After the gentleman and his wife had passed, one followed them behind on tiptoe, whilst the other crossed on the opposite side of the street, and walked rapidly onward, intending, probably, to turn and meet them. When within about a yard of the person they designed to make the victim, the young lady suspecting that something was not right looked back, and beheld the villain with an uplifted arm ready to give the blow. The young gentleman, luckily, had a pistol concealed in his pocket, and immediately disengaging himself from his cloak, prepared the weapon and put himself in readiness for action: whereupon the miscreants made their escape. One was seen to cross and run through Mary st. It appeared that one of the fellows had his right arm in a sling; and when he raised it to give the blow, he took it from the sling. Perhaps he had there concealed a dirk or some weapon of that sort. Both were seen a few minutes afterwards still following their intended prey, when the young man crossed into Lombard street, and there being several persons walking there in the pursuers made no other effort, but disappeared."

Fire.—The Tammy owned by Amasa Wood & Co. in Millbury, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. It was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock. The books and a large portion of the stock were saved. Loss estimated to be between 5 and \$6,000—\$1,500 insured at the Manufacturers' Office, and between 6 and \$700 at the Mutual Insurance Office. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Amasa Wood and Joseph Gregg. Loss beyond insurance about \$3,000. The fire probably caught in the currying department.—Worcester Rep.

We are happy to learn that Messrs. Nevins, Townsend & Co., have recovered the greater part of the \$24,600 which they advertised a few days since as lost or stolen.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Appointment by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JONAS L. SIBLEY, to be Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

THE THIRD OF THE NEW YEARS' TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—The third temperance meeting for 1837, will be on Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, at the Second St. Church. Publications will be circulated. Let all friends to their fellow creatures come up to the rescue.

THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—The exploring fleet will consist of the Frigate Macedonian, 36 guns—two large gun-boats, the Porpoise and the Fish Hawk, and the Store ship Relief. The force required to man the squadron, including the scientific corps, will be about 600. There is no longer any doubt that the expedition will be prosecuted, notwithstanding the quarrels of officers, and the disagreement of the Secretary of the Navy, with the views of the President. The old man has put his foot down, and that is enough. Of the gentlemen appointed to the scientific corps, the Atlas mentions the following as having been selected as Naturalists:—From Philadelphia, Charles Pickering, M. D., Reysall Coates, M. D., Titus Feale, Prof. W. Johnson. From New York; Asa Gray, M. D. From New Hampshire, Dr Dana. From Boston, Joseph P. Couthney, John W. T. Randall. Mr Drayton of Philadelphia goes on as artist, and Mr E. Darley of same city as Portrait Painter. Mr Agate, a young artist of much merit of New York, as draftsman to the Natural History corps. We also learn that Mr Horatio Hale, son of Mrs Sarah J. Hale, of this city, will be selected as Philologist.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the Annual Meeting of the members of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

Thos. C. Amory, Wm. Parmenter, James Boyd, David Parker, Wm. G. Eaton, A. J. Smith, John Green Jr., J. P. Fairbanks, B. B. Bates, Thos. A. Williams, James Quinn, H. C. Bird, Theodore Washburn, Stephen Shilton, Henry D. Carter, Geo. W. Williams, Geo. K. Daniel, N. Frothingham, D. H. Stearns, Jesse Farmer.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following gentlemen were selected Officers:—

Thos. C. Amory, President; John Green Jr. Vice President; Wm. G. Eaton, Treasurer; Geo. K. Daniel, Secretary.

Committee on Relief of the Poor, Mr Boyd, N. Frothingham, G. W. Williams, Thos. A. Williams, John Green Jr. Committee of Resources—T. C. Amory, H. P. Fairbanks, A. Jacquith, Wm. G. Eaton, Jesse Farmer.

A True Copy of the Records. GEO. K. DANIEL, Secy.

MR GRAHAM will deliver Biblical Discourses next Sabbath, day and evening, at Amory Hall. The services in the day time will commence at the usual hours, in the evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The evening lecture will be delivered by FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the House of Temple, by Hon. W. SULLIVAN.

MARRIED.

In this city, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr David White, of St Johns, N. B. to Miss Tamar J. Loun, of Abington.

In this city, Mr Elbridge G. Andrews, to Miss Margaret M. daughter of Mr S. Sevey, of Wiscasset, Me.

In Deer Isle, Me. Maj. Nathan Low, to Miss Hannah Hardy; Mr Jesse Miles to Miss E. K. King; Mr Henry Parker, of Orono, to Miss Susan Porter, of D. L.

In Providence, Ar. William W. Shaw, to Miss Sarah D. Stearns.

In New Bedford, Mr Alfred P. Hicks to Miss Eleanor G. Wing; Mr James A. Tripp, to Miss Eliza Mosher.

DIED.

In Charlestown, Miss Elizabeth Burditt, 79. In Newburyport, 11th inst. Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr John Pearson, and daughter of Mr Stephen Pillsbury, 31.

In Sydney, N. S. C. pt. Farnham Granger, of Brooklyn, N. Y. formerly of New York, 35. In Ipswich, Harriet E.; 4 yrs, eldest daughter of Joshua Heves, Esq.

IMPORTATIONS.

PICTOU. Sch Plough Boy—57 chd coal. NEW ORLEANS. Frigate Falco—283 bales cotton, 120 lbs whisky, 2 do Peruvian bark, 1 do 3 bxs mds, 959 pigs lead, 3 cases bones &c. 341 hides, 2 casks glass ware. SAVANNAH. Ship Vesper—820 bales cotton, 13 tcs rice (CHARLES RICHMOND), 100 bxs mds, 400 bales cotton, 1 do glass, 4 tons old iron, 1 case mds, 283 tcs 6 h do rice.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1837.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

ARRIVED.

Ship Vesper, Hunt, Savannah, via Vineyard. Ship Antares, Stacey, Ann Cayes, 5th, via Vineyard, 25th ult, lat 23, lon 74, spoke first New England, of Gardiner, steering south had last part deck dead. Sch Cassler, Gham elian, Baltimore. Sch Caroline, Grover, Anson, Grover, Rowe, Charles, Stanswood, and Granite, Fletcher all unc, wro cargo.

At Havana, 17th ult, Cabinet, and Mago Castile, dis; Sophia, Haven, fm New York, do; Exchange, Burt, and Ayce, do; Eagle, Evans, Charleston, ne; week. Rowe, and Angel, fm New Orleans, 20th ult, 1 ship, Thomas, about dis; Delta, ft of Agueron, Blyde, Enterprise, and Mechanic, unc; Santa Anna, Dunbar, hence, arr 14th, and old for Carliens; m; Smit, White, dis; Falmouth, unc; Banner, for sale; Bonny Boat, fm Boston, arr 16th.

At St Jago, 4th ult, Madrid, Birket, fm Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Hellespont, Michael A. Parsons, Mobile; bark Suffolk, John Richards, New Orleans; brig Ophelia, Harvey, Barbadoes; sch Challenge, Rogers, Calais.

Sailed fm Pernambuco, sch Wm Wirt, Bailey, (late of brig Virginia) for Rio Janeiro.

At Surinam, Nov 27, Jane, Foster, for Boston, 3 days; Sarah Ann, Herick, Nickerie, same day; Ventrosa, Foster; Hilson, Fitz, Anson, Grover, Charles, Rowe, Charles, Stanswood, and Granite, Fletcher all unc, wro cargo.

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At St Jago, 4th ult, Madrid, Birket, fm Boston.

SPOKEN.

Dec 25, off Hole-in-the-Wall, ship Saxon, Mansfield, hence for New Orleans.

Dec 25, off the Tortugas, ship Queen Adelaide, for New Orleans.

SALEM, Jan 11.—Sailed Sumatra, for Sumatra.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. ALLEN,
Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

CLOTHING &c.

This Day at 11 o'clock, at office,
A large assortment of custom made clothing, consisting
blue, light blue and silver grey frock coats—modern
trousers and cloth suits—super buck-knives—fancy—modern
—blue and light cassimere pants—cleans and Wrangle—d-
vested cloth vests—light vests—waists—suits and valenaria
sacket pants—light silk cravats—silk pocket hdkies—bro-
cade—buckskins and cassimeres in lots to suit buyers—s-
for caps and gloves—hosiery—sheetings and shirtings—25
penn suit—29 do. laven'er cassimeres—blankets, & a variety
other articles—may be examined the afternoon and morning
previous to sale.

The above may be examined the afternoon and morning
previous to sale.

INDIA RUB BER SLIKES &c.
This Day at 11 o'clock, at office,
15 cases superior india rub'er slakes &c.

HORSES—CARRIAGES—SLEIGHS, &c.
Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock,
The Hon. Mr. Marchmont of Union

A prime carryall wagon and harness.
A prime new crash lid chase
2 prime second hand harness.
A superior trap lined carryall on elliptic springs, warro
A good second hand covered wagon
6 elegant brass mounted horse harness.
7 sets black brass mounted double harnesses.
1 set elegant brass mounted double harnesses.
4 cotton robes.
25 large buffalo robes—5 small do do

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Suffolk ss. Eastern, Jan. 11, 1871.
Taken on mesne process, and will be sold at Auction
Tomorrow, at 12½ o'clock,
At the Horse mart, bottom of Union
A valuable sorrel horse 7 years old, of more than
speed—may be seen at White's stable from 10 to 12
By order of D. F. Adams & Co., D. Sheriffs.

BY FRANK STRATTON.
Office corner of Water and Devonshire streets.
—SPECIAL PRIZE SALE—

ADMINISTRATIVE
At the house of the late Miss Lucy Lester, 35 Cambridge street, this day, at 11 o'clock.

The furniture of said house, viz:—9 leather beds—their quilts and covers—French and other bedsteads—bedsteads—oiled and wash stands—looking glasses—fire and light stands—chairs, tables and cruetary—were 1 cylindrical kitchen furniture &c.

Also, silver table and tea spoons and sugar ton s.

By order of the Administrator.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM,
Office corner of Milk and Federal streets.

FURNITURE.
Tomorrow, at 9 o'clock, at office.

A variety of good furniture, among which are 6 mahogany tables—to king glasses—time pieces—lamps and chairs—solar glass and china ware—bedsteads—bedsteads—wash and light stands—metal and entry lamps—cabinet furniture &c.

—Also, at 11 o'clock—

2 handsome sofas or lounges, covered with crimson velvet—chairs and nearly new—a pair of elegant pier glasses—

marble do—green and table—mishy warden
 buru—a hand-meister table with marble top and
 back—a mishy do do. —at 12 o'clock—
 2 second hand piano forte —at 124 o'clock—
 A variety of stoves—Franklin, Lane's patent, cylinder
 and cooking stoves.

BY SAMUEL HATCH.
 Office No 109 Congress st.

FANCY GOODS CUTLERY, &c.
 This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
 A large assortment of hardware, cutlery and fancy
 consisting in part of cards—silver knives—carvers and
 the re—Gloria—silver and plated pencils—ear—
 tooth brushes—plated pen—cans and pens—antique
 soap—cologne—very tubs—French ivory—cudgel
 for watches—percussion caps—powder flasks—be-
 watch chains—silver and plated dumbbells—paint boxes
 silk and leather purses &c.

FURNITURE, &c.

Tomorrow, at 9 o'clock
An assortment of new and second hand furniture, in
part of mainly heavy cloth and - many secretary
chairs-many do do rocking do do - two beds in
counting room desk - knives and force-cricket-
English pails &c.

BY F. E. WHITE.

ASSIGNEES SALE.
This Day, at 12 o'clock
At No 35 Commerce

65 bales Upland Cotton.

By order of A

BY DANIEL BIERSON,
Office No 24 Exchange

CLOTHING - WATCHES, &c.
Tomorrow, at 9 o'clock at office
Will be sold a general assortment of new and se
condary clothing, dry goods &c, consisting of coats - clock
- vests - pants - shirts - frocks - drawers - pie cloth
- do hdkis - do socks - hose - gloves and suspender

Also—7 hatz—caps &c.
Also—7 oz india rubber apron—number watche

FURNITURE.
On Monday next, at 10 o'clock,
At No 22 Stillman street,
Will be sold a variety of genteel house furniture,
to a gentleman breaking up his establishment,
1 bureau—Green, can and dining tables—Great
iron chair—looking glass—crockery and glass,
a general assortment of kitchen furniture and other
Also, 1 cooking stove, Whitney's patent.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
On Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock,
At No 151
Will be sold the entire stock of said store,
on general assortment of custom made boots and shoes
the shop furniture—stove—funnel &c.
By order of the

BENJAMIN LORING & Co. 122 State
just received by the ainer, from London, a
of Dr Seal Pelt, manufactured by Perryman, the

[illegible]

than fifty lines with one dip of the pen.
Double Patent Pencil Pen, with patent elastic band, has obtained for the inventor
This instrument has obtained for the inventor
the King of the French, and is used in many
of the Government offices.
G. B. L. & Co. have also on hand twenty of
patent pens, direct from the manufacturers.
may 31 18-108

INDIA RUBBER GOODS—No 19 C
Clocks, Stairs,
Frocks,
Riding Pants,
Drilling Caps,
Capes,
Travelling Bags,
Ladies' La Ling Boots,
Gent's Morocco Half Boots,
Long and short Leggings,
Life Preservers,
Surtoons,
Pea Coats,
Common Pants,
Camlet Caps,
Air Suffers,
Over Shoes,
Lasting Shoes,
Vejet do,
Gent's Velvet Boots,
Air leids,
Do, Drills,
Do, Embrois.

Travel's Felt
Gentling Boots, &c. Machine Banding,
Children, Nurses, &c. all sizes, etc., etc.
Ladies, Misses, &c. 44
Sail Beaver Hats, of the first quality, and
style.
The whole of the above Goods will be so sold
at any other establishment in the city, for cash,
credit—by wholesale or at retail. ep111

COAL—Just landing, two cargoes of first
Mine Coal, a superior article for furna
stoves.
Also, the genuine Scotch Orchard and Gate Ve
ney, Scotch, Orrel and Ayrshire Coals, constantl
for sale by JOHN BENSON & SONS, 18 City W
d14 ep111

ENGLISH HAY—23 tons screwed Eng
prime quality, for sale low by DANIEL DES
wharf. 6t

ELUSTIC—5 tons Cuba Large Fu-tie, a pri
Cuba, 44 India wharf.

